THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

The Document Received and Read in Both Houses of the National Legislature.

A State Paper Which is Remarkable for Its Simplicity of Language-Opens With a Reference to the Death of Mr. McKinley-Anarchy Declared to Be a Crime Against the Whole Human Race-Evils of Trusts Largely Due to Misconception-The Constitution Antiquated and in Need of Amendment-Reciprocity Should Be Indulged Only Where American Interests Cannot Suffer-The Isthmian Canal Should Be Constructed and Safeguarded by the United States Alone.

Wealth was not struck at when the President was assassinated, but the honest toil which is content with moderate gains after a lifetime of unremitting labor, largely in the service of the public.

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Anarchy is a crime against the whole human race, and all mankind should band against the anarchist. The first essential in determining how to deal with the great industrial combinations is knowledge of the

I regard it as necessar, to re-enact immediately the law excluding Chinese laborers.

The National Government should demand the highest quality of service from its employes; and in return it should be a good employer.

For the District of Columbia a good factory law should be passed; and, as a powerful, indirect aid for such laws, provision should be made to turn the inhabited alleys, the existence of which is a reproach to our Capital City, into minor streets, where the inhabitants can live under conditions favorable to health and morals.

Nothing could be more unwise than to disturb the business interests of the country by any general tariff change

Reciprocity must be treated as the handmaiden of protection.

The American merchant marine should be restored to the ocean.

The railway is a public servant. Its rates should be just to and open to all shippers alike.

The preservation of our forests is an imperative business necessity.

To the beautiful Queen of the Antilles, as she unfolds the new page of her destiny, we extend our heartiest greetings and good wishes.

We hope to make our administration of the Philippines honorable to our nation by making it of the highest benefit to the Filipinos themselves.

I call your attention most earnestly to the crying need of a cable to He waii and the Philippines.

No single great material work which remains to be undertaken on this continent is of such consequence to the American people as the building of a canal across the Isthmus.

We do not wish to see any Old World military power grow up on this continent, or to be compelled to become a military power ourselves.

So far from being in any way a provocation to war, an adequate and highly trained navy is the best guarantee against war, the cheapest and most effective peace insurance.

In the Philippines, Cuba, and Porto Rico the army has proved itself a great constructive force, a most potent implement for the upbuilding of peaceful civilization.

I recommend the passage of a law which will extend the classified service to the District of Columbia.

THE MESSAGE.

Eloquent Reference to the Death of the President's Predecessor.

the following

The Dead President.

titter in the minds of all who saw the dark days while the President yet hovered between life and death. At last the light was stilled in the kindly eyes. and the breath went from the lips that even in mortal agony uttered no words save of sorgiveness to his murderer, of love for his friends, and of unfaltering trust in the will of the Most High. Such a death, crowning the glory of such a life, leaves us with infinite sorrow, but with such pride in what he had accomplished and in his own personal character, that we feel the blow not as struck at him, but as struck at the nation. We mourn a good and great President who is dead; but while we mourn we are lifted up by the splendid achievements of his life and the grand heroism with which he met his

The Trentment of Annrchy.

The President then passes on to the consideration of anarchy in all its forms and the possible legislative treatment of a phase of criminality so infinitely base.

"The anarchist, and especially the au-

archist in the United States, is merely one type of criminal, more dangerous than depravity in a greater degree. The man attitude of the law toward this very crimrectly, in any shape or fashion, or the President. The people would have torn their deeds, makes himself morally acces- the law he defied was at once invoked in sory to murder before the fact. The an- his behalf. So far from his deed being stincts lead him to prefer confusion and the Government, the Government was chaos to the most beneficent form of obliged at once to exert its full police social order. His protest of concern for power to save him from instant death at workingmen is outrageous in its impudent the hands of the people. falsity; for if the political institutions of Fear Will Not Restrain a Strong this country do not afford opportunity to every bonest and intelligent son of toil. of despotium.

The Annychist Is a Murderer,

to be found in his own evil passions and like a consuming flame. in the cvil conduct of those who urge him on, not in any failure by others or by the State to do justice to him or his. He is a malefactor and nothing else. He is the President said: in no sense, in no shape or way, a 'preduct of social conditions," save as a high- fidence has been restored, and the nation It is a travesty upon the great and holy ity can never be created by law alone, al them to be invoked in such a cause. No more than if preaching the murder of criess to avert the calamity.

are essentially seditious and treasonable. No Anarchist Should Be Admitted.

"I carnestly recommend to the Congress The President's message was sent to that in the exercise of its wise discretion Congress yesterday. It is remarkable for it should take into consideration the com-Its simplicity of language. Opening with a | ing to this country of anarchists or persimple reference to the death of the late sons professing principles hot the to all President, Mr. Reosevelt goes on to de- government and justifying the murder of those placed in authority. Such individunls as those who not long ago gathered
in open meeting to glorify the murder of
King Humbert of Italy perpetrate a crime,
and the law should ensure their rigorous
punishment. They and those like them
should be kept out of this country; and
if found here they should be promptly

Industry in the Twentieth Century.

"The tremendous and highly complex industrial development which went on with
ever accelerated rapidly during the latter half of the nineteenth century brings
to state to face, at the beginning of the
should be kept out of this country; and
if found here they should be promptly
if found here they should be promptly

Industry in the Twentieth Century.

"The tremendous and highly complex inportate form, which frees them from individual responsibility, and embles them to
call into their enterprises the capital of
the public, they shall do so upon absolutely fruthful representations as to the value
of the property in which the capital is to
be invested.

"Corporations engaged in interstate commerce should be regulated if they are tail the circumstances under which Mr. those placed in authority. Such individ-McKinley met his death at the Pan-Ameri- unls as those who not long ago gathered can Exposition. The most eloquent pas- in open meeting to glerify the murder of sage in this portion of his message is King Humbert of Italy perpetrate a crime, ever accelerated rapidity during the lat-"The shock, the grief of the country, are if found here they should be promptly

"The Federal courts should be given jurisdiction over any man who kills or attempts to kill the President or any man who by the Constitution or by law is in lines of specession for the Presidency while the punishment for an unsuccessful natural caus is in the business world, opattempt should be proportioned to the enormity of the offence against our institutions.

"Anarchy is a crime against the whole human race; and all mankind should hand against the anarchist. His crime should t se made an offence against the law of naione, like piracy and that form of manstealing known as the slave trade; for it is of far blacker infamy than either. It should be so declared by treaties among al! c'vilized Powers. Such treaties would give to the Federal Government the power of dealing with the crime

Saved From the People.

"A grim commentary upon the folly of any other because he represents the same | the anarchist position was afforded by the who advocates anarchy directly or indi- inal who had just taken the life of the man who applogizes for anarchists and him limb from limb if it had not been that archist is a criminal whose perverted in- committed on behalf of the people against

"No man will ever be restrained from then the door of hope is forever closed becoming President by fear as to his against him. The anarchist is everywhere personal safety. If the risk to the not merely the enemy of system and of President's life became great, it would progress, but the deadly foe of liberty. If mean that the office would more and ever anarchy is triumphant, its triumph more come to be filled by men will last for but one red moment, to be of a spirit which would make them resosucceeded for ages by the gloomy night lute and merciloss in dealing with every friend of disorder. This great country will not fall into anarchy, and if an-"For the anarchist him- whether he archists should ever become a serious preaches or practices his octrines, we menace to its institutions, they would not need not have one particle more concern | merely be stamped out, but would involve than for any ordinary murderer. He is in their own ruin every active r passive not the victim of social or political in. sympathizer with their doctrines. The later has been the really effective friend of justice. There are no wrongs to remedy in | American people are slow to wrath, but his case. The cause of his c.iv.inality is when their wrath is once kindled it burns

A Bounteous Prosperity.

Passing on to the commercial position of the United States among the nations.

"During the last five years business conwayman is 'produced' by the fact that is to be congratulated because of its presan unarmed man happens to have a purse. ent abounding prosperity. Such prosper names of liberty and freedom to permit though it is easy enough to destroy it by mischlevous laws. If the hand of the fort must be made to correct these evils. man or body of men preaching anarchistic | Lord is heavy upon any country, if flood doctrines should be allowed at large any or drought comes, human wisdom is pow-

some specified private individual. Anar- "Fundamentally the welfare of each citi- in certain of their features and tendencies | including among many other things what-

chistic speches, writings, and meetings | zen, and therefore the welfare of the ag- | hurtful to the general welfare. This is gregate of citizens which makes the nation, must rest upon individual thrift and bination and concentration should be, not energy, resolution and intelligence. Nothing can take the place of this individual capacity; but wise legislation and honest judgment this conviction is right. and intelligent administration can give it the fullest scope, the largest opportunity to work to good effect.

deported to the country whence they came; and far-reaching provision should be made for the punishment of those who stay. No matter calls more urgently for the wisest thought of the Cengress.

Protect the President.

"The Federal courts should be given ju
"The Federal courts should be given ju
toms which had almost the binding force of law, were once quite sufficient to regulated if they are found to exercise a license working to the public injury. 't should be as much the sum of those was seek for social betterment to rid the business working to the public injury. 't should be as much the same of common of common series and interstate commerce should be regulated if they are found to exercise a license working to the public injury. 't should be as much the same of common series and the second of the public injury. 't should be as much the second of common series and the second of the public injury. 't should be as much the second of common series and the second of common series and the second of common series and the second of the public injury. 't should be as much the second of common series and the second of th

The Rich Man and the Poor, "The creation of great corporate fortunes has not been due to the tariff, nor to any other sovernmental action, but to erating in other countries as they operate in our own.

"The process has aroused much antagonism, a great part of which is wholly without warrant. It is not true that as the rich have grown richer the poor have grown poorer. On the contrary, never before has the average man, the wage worker, the farmer, the small trader, been so well off as in this country and at the present time.

There have been abuses connected with the accumulation of wealth; yet it remains true that a fortune accumulated in legitimate business can be accumulated by the person specially benefited only an condition of conferring immense incidental benefits upon others. Successful en terprise, of the type which benefits all mankind, can only exist if the conditions are such as to offer great prizes as the

rewards of success.

"The mechanism of modern husiness is so delicate that extreme care must be taken not to interfere with it in a spirit of rashness or ignorance. Many of those who have made it their vocation to denounce the great industrial combinations which are popularly, although with tech nical inaccuracy, known as 'trusts,' ap peal especially to hatred and fear.

"In facing new industrial conditions, the whole history of the world shows that legislation will generally be both unwise and ineffective unless undertaken after calm enquiry and with sober self-restraint. Much of the legislation directed at the trusts would have been exceedingly mischievous had it not also been en tirely ineffective.

Legislation Most Be Wise

"In accordance with a well known socie logical law, the ignorant or reckless agi the evils which he has been nominally opposing. In dealing with business interest for the Government to undertake by crude and ill-considered legislation to do what may turn out to be bad, would be to inour the risk of such far-reaching national disaster that it would be preferable to gress is that it lacks the constitutional undertake nothing at all.

The Evils of Trusts.

"It is true that there are real and grave evils, one of the chief being overcapital! zation, because of its many baleful conse genees; and a resolute and practical ef-There is a widespread conviction in the minds of the American people that the

great corporations known as trusts are

tional amendment should be submitted to confer the nower. A Secretary of Commerce and Indus. "There should be created a Cabinet offier, to be known as Secretary of Com-

merce and Industries, as provided in the

bill introduced at the last session of the

Congress. It should be his province to deal with commerce in its brondest sense,

which will enable the National Govern

ment to exercise control along the lines above indicated; profiting by the experi-ence gained through the passage and ad-ministration of the interstate commerce

"If, however, the judgment of the Con-

The Need of Honesty.

"It is no limitation upon property rights

r freedom of contract to require that

Great corporations exist only because

front corporations exist only because they are created and safeguarded ty our institutions; and it is therefore our right and our duty to see that they work in harmony with these institutions.

The Power of Publicity.

"The first easential in determining hov

to deal with the great industrial combi-

nations is knowledge of the facts-pub-

licity. In the interest of the public, the Government should have the right to in-spect and examine the workings of the

creat corporations engaged in interstate

and joint stock or other associations, de-pending upon any statutory law for their

to proper governmental supervision, and full and accurate information as to their operations should be made public regular-ly at reasonable intervals.

National Supervision.

"The large corporations, commonly

called trusts, though organized in one

State, always do business in many States, often doing very little business in the State where they are incorporated. There

utter lack of uniformity in the Stat

get adequate regulation through State

action. Therefore, in the interest of the whole people, the nation should, without interfering with the power of the States in the matter itself, also assume power

supervision and regulation over all

rporations doing an interstate busi

matter of course.

There would be no hardship in such su-pervision; banks are subject to it, and in their case it is now accepted as a simple

An Antiquated Constitution.

aws about them; and as no State has exclusive interest in or power over their acts, it has in practice proved impossible

xistence or privileges, should be

'Artificial bodies, such as corporations

coming freely, yet represent a stendard of living so depressed that they can un-dersell our men in the labor market and drag them to a lower level. "I regard it as necessary, with this end in view, to re-enact immediately the law excluding Chinese laborers and to strengthen it wherever necessary in order to make its enforcement entirely effec-Convict Labor. "If possible legislation should be passed

ever concerns labor and all matters af-

fecting the great business corporations and our merchant marine.

The Wage Earners.

well off, too.
"It is therefore a matter for hearty con-

Exclusion of Chinese Labor.

in connection with the interatate com-merce law which will render effective the efforts of different States to do away with the competition of convict contract with the competition of convict labor in the open labor market.

The Eight-Hour Day. "So far as practicable under the couditions of Government work, provision should be made to render the enforcement of the eight-hour law easy and cer-tain. In all industries carried on directly or indirectly for the United States Gov-ernment women and children should be protected from excessive hours of labor, from night work, and from work under unsanitary conditions.

Washington's Sinms.

"For the District of Columbia a good factory law should be passed, and, as a powerful indirect aid to such laws, provision should be made to turn the in-habited alleys, the existence of which is a reproach to our Capital City, into minor streets where the inhabitants can live under conditions favorable to health

A Man's Strength Is in Himself. "The chief factor in the success of each man-wage worker, farmer and capitalist alike-must ever be the sum total of his own individual qualities and abilities. Each man must work for himself, and un-less he so works no cutside help can avail him. To be permanently effective, aid must always take the form of helping a man to belp himself; and we can all beat help ourselves by joining together in the work that is of common interest to all.

The Value of Unions. "Very great good has been and will be accomplished by associations or unions of wage workers, when managed with fore-thought, and when they combine insistence upon their own rights with law-abiding respect for the rights of others. The display of these qualities in such bodies is a duty to the nation no less than to the associations themselves. Finally, there must also in huny cases be action by the Government it, order to safeguard the rights and interests of all.

Unsati-factory Immigration Laws. "Our present immigration laws are un-

"First, we should aim to exclude abso based upon sincere conviction that comlutely not only all persons who are known to be believers in anarchistic principles prohibited, but supervised and within reaor members of anarchistic societies, but onable limits controlled; and in my also all persons who are of a low moral

tendency or of unsavory reputation.
"The second object of a proper immigra-tion law ought to be to secure by a careful and not userely perfunctory educa-tional test some intelligent capacity to appreciate American institutions and act saniely as American (itsens.

"Finally, all persons should be excluded.

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who are below a certain standard of economic fitness to enter our industrial field as competitors with American labor.

The Tariff.

"There is general acquiescence in our present tariff system as a national policy. Nothing could be more unwise than to disturb the business interests of the coun try by any general tariff change at this time. Doubt, apprehension, uncertainty are exactly what we most wish to avoid in the interest of our commercial and material well-being.

Reciprocity in Trade.

"Reciprocity must be treated as the handmaiden of protection. Our first duty is to see that the protection granted by the tariff in every case where it is needed is maintained, and that reciprocity be sought so far as it can safely be done without injury to our home industries. Every application of our tariff policy to meet our shifting national needs must be conditioned upon the cardinal fact that the duties must never be reduced below the point that will cover the difference between the labor cost here and abroad. The well-being of the wage worker is a prime consideration of our entire policy f economic legislation.

The customers to whom we dispose of our samples products in the long run, di-rectly or indirectly, purchase those sur-plus products by giving us something in Their ability to purchase cur products should as far as possible be ucts which we can use without harm to which will be of marked benefit to us.
"The natural line of development for a

policy of reciprocity will be in connec-tion with those of our productions which no longer raquire all of the support once needed to establish them upon a sound asis, and with those others where either

The Need of a Merchant Marine, "The condition of the American merhant marine is such as to call for imshould be made advantageous to carry

American goods in American-built shire The Gold Standard,

"When the Constitution was adopted, at the end of the eighteenth century, no hu-"The act of March 14, 1909, intended un mivocally to establish gold as the stand man wisdom could foretell the sweeping changes, alike in industrial and political conditions, which were to take place by the beginning of the twentieth century. ard money and to maintain at a parity berewith all forms of money medium is At that time it was accepted as a matte At that time it was accepted as a matter of course that the neveral Sates were the proper authorities to read ate, so far as was then necessary, the co-paratively insignificant and strictly localized corporate bodies of the day.

"The conditions are how wholly different and wholly different action is called for." I believe that a law can be framed which will enable the National Govern dition it is evidently desirable to main

The National Banking Law. "In many respects the national banking

ow furnishes sufficient liberty for the proper exercise of the banking function; but there seems to be need of better safe-guards assisst the deranging influence of omercial crises and financial panica dereover, the currency of the country hould be made responsive to the de-mands of our domestic trade and commerce. The National Surplus.

"The collections from duties on imports

and internal taxes continue to exceed the rdinary expenditures of the Government thanks mainly to the reduced army ex

The Need of Economy.

"The Monroe Doctrine should be the "Only by avoidance of spending money on what is needless or unjustifiable can we legitimately keep our income to the

point required to meet our needs that are

The Control of Railways. Those who complain of the manage-"With the sole exception of the farming cent of the railways allege that estabinterest, no one matter is of such vital lished rates are not maintained; that re-bates and similar devices are habitually resorted to; that these preferences are usually in favor of the large shipper; that they drive out of business the smaller moment to our whole people as the welfare of the wage workers. If the farmer and the wage-worker are well off, it is they drive out of business the smaller competitor; that while many rates are too low, many others are excessive; and that gross preferences are made, affect-ing both localities and commodities. absolutely certain that all others will be gratulation that on the whole wages are higher today in the United Clates than ever before in our history, and far higher ing both localities and commedities. Upon the other hand, the railways assert that the interstate commerce law, by its very terms, tends to produce many of these illegal practices by depriving carriers of that right of concerted action which they claim is necessary to establish and maintain non-discriminating than in any other country. The standard of living is also higher than ever before. Every effort of legislator and administrator should be bent to secure the permanency of this condition of things and its improvement wherever possible.

"The act should be amended. The rall-way is a public servant. Its rates should be just to and open to all shippers alike. The Government should see to it that within its jurisdiction this is so and should provide a speedy, inexpensive, and effective remedy to that end. At the same time nothing could be more foolish than the enactment of legislation which would unnecessarily interfere with the development and operation of these commercial. Not only must our labor be protected the tariff, but it should also be proted so far as it is possible from the presence in this country of any laborers brought over by contract, or of those who, ment and operation of these commercial

The Preservation of Forests.

"At present the protection of the forest eserves rests with the General Land Ofee, the mapping and description of their timber with the United States Geological Survey, and the preparation of plans for their conservative use with the Bureau of Forestry, which is also charged with the general advancement of practical forestry in the United States. These various func-tions saculd be united in the Bureau of Forcebry, to which they properly belong, "The President should have by law the power of transferring lands for use as forest reserves to the Department of Ag-riculture.

The Importance of Irrigation.

"The forests are natural reservoirs. They cannot, however, fully regulate and conserve the waters of the arid regions. Great storage works are necessary to equalize the flow of streams and to save the flood waters. Their construction is properly a national function, at least in

some of its features.

'The Government should construct and maintain these reservoirs, as it does other public works.

Settlement of the Arid Lands.

"The reclamation and settlement of the arid lands will enrich every portion of ur country. The products of irrigation will be consumed chiefly in upbuilding local centres of mining and other industries, which would otherwise not come into existence at all. Our people as a whole will profit, for auccessful homemaking is but another name for the upbuilding of the nation.

"The recognition of private ownership, which has been permitted to grown in

"The recognition of private ownership, which has been permitted to grow up in the arid regions, should give way to a more enlightened and larger recognition of the rights of the public in the control and disposal of the public water supplies. Laws founded upon conditions obtaining in humid regions, where water is ton abundant to justify hoarding it, have no proper application in a dry country.

Hawnii.

"We must develop the Territory on the raditional American lines.

Porto Rico. "The island is thriving as never before, nd it is being administered efficiently and honestly. We have given its people the great gift of free access for their pro-ducts to the markets of the United States. Cuba.

"In Cuba such progress has been made toward putting the independent govern-ment of the island upor a firm footing that before the present session of the Congress closes this will be an accom-plished fact. In the case of Cuba there are weighty reasons of morality and of nation-al interest why resignosity should be held al interest why reciprocity should be held to have a peculiar application, and I most carnestly ask your attention to the wisdom, indeed to the vital need, of pro-viding for a substantial reduction in the

tariff duties on Cuban imports into the

The Philippines. Already a greater measure of material resperity and of governmental honesty nd efficiency has been attained in the Philippines than ever before in their hisory. We hope to do for the Filipinos what has never before been done for any people of the tropics—to make them fit for self-government after the fashion of the really free nations.

"In our anxiety for the welfare and rogress of the Philippines it may be that ere and there we have gone too rapidly in giving them local self-government. It is on this side that our error, if any, has

en committed. There are still troubles ahead in the islands. The insurrection has become an affair of local banditti and marauders. who deserve no higher regard than the brigands of portions of the Old World. The time has come when there should

e additional legislation for the Philip pines. Nothing better can be done for the islands than to introduce industrial en-terprises. It is necessary that the Con-gress should pass laws by which the reurces of the islands can be developed sustness in them, and every encourage-nent given to the incoming of business men of every kind

A Facific Cable.

"I call your attention most carnestly to he crying need of a cable to Hawaii and the Philippines, to be continued from the Philippines to points in Asia. We should not defer a day longer than necessary the construction of such a cable. It is de-manded not merely for commercial but for political and military considerations. "Either the Congress should immediate-ly provide for the construction of a Govnment cable or else an arrangement ould be made by which like advantages contract with a private cable company. The Isthmian Canal,

"No single great material work which emains to be undertaken on this continent s of such consequence to the American ople as the building of a canal across and yet with view to these effects alone it would be to the last degree important for as immediately to begin it.

The Trenty With Britain. "I am glad to be able to announce to you

hat our negotiations on this subject with Great Britain, conducted on both sides in a sofrit of friendliness and mutual good will and respect, have resulted in my be-ing able to lay before the Senate a treaty which if ratified will enable us to begin preparations for an isthmism cannot at my time, and which guarantees to this aution every right that it has ever asked

in connection with the canal.

'In this treaty, the old Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, so long recognized as inadequint to supply the base for the construction and maintenance of a necessarily American and maintenance of the carrier of th by all nations on terms of equality with-cut the guaranty or interference of any outside nation from any quarter.

"The signed treaty will at once be laid

before the Senate, and if approved the Congress can then proceed to give effect to the advantages if secures us by provid-ing for the building of the canal.

The Monroe Doctrine.

cardinal feature of the foreign policy of ail the nations of the two Americas, as and good will."

it is of the United States. The Monroe Doctrine is a declaration that there must be no territorial aggrandizement by any non-American Power at the expense of any American Power at the expense of any American Power on American soft. It is in no wise intended as hostile to any nation in the Old World. We do not guarantee any State against punishment if it misconducts itself, provided that punishment does not take the form of the acquisition of territory by any non-American Power.

The Navy.

"Even if our flag were hauled down in the Philippines and Porto Rico, even if we decided not to build the isthmian canal, we should need a thoroughly trained navy of adequate size, or else be pre-pared definitely sai for all time to aban-don the idea that our nation is among those where sons go down to the sea in ships. Unless our commerce is always to be carried in foreign bottoms, we must have war craft to protect it.

Additional Ships.

"It is unsafe and unwise not to provide this year for several additional battleships and heavy armored cruisers, with auxiliary and lighter craft in proportion;

auxiliary and lighter craft in proportion; for the exact numbers and character I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Navy.

"But there is something we need even more than additional ships, and this is additional officers and men. To provide battleships and cruisers and then lay them up, with the expectation of leaving them unmanned until they are needed in actual war, would be worse than folly, it would be a crime against the nation. would be a crime against the nation.

Men and Officers.

"Four thousand additional seamen and 1,000 additional marines should be provided; and an increase in the officers should be provided by making a large addition to the classes at Annapolis,

"The pretentions and unmeaning title of 'naval cadet' should be abolished; the title of 'midshipman,' full of historic associations, should be restored.
"Every detail ashore which can be per-

formed by a civilian should be so per-formed, the officer being kept for his special duty in the sea service. "Officers and men alike should be kept osners and men alike should be kept as much as peachle on blue water, for it is there only they can learn their duties as they should be learned. By vessels should be maneuvred in squadrons containing not merely battleships, but the necessary proportion of cruisers and scouts.

"We should at once provide for a national navel reserve, organized and

tional naval reserve, organized and trained under the direction of the Navy Department, and subject to the call of the Chief Executive whenever war becomes imminent. It should be a real aux-illary to the naval seagoing peace estab-lishment, and offer material to be drawn on at once for mauning our ships in time of war.

"It is not necessary to increase our army beyond its present size at this time. But it is necessary to keep it at the highest point of efficiency.

"Under present conditions a few men of the highest excellence are worth more than many without the special skill which is only found as the result of special training applied to men of exceptional physique and morale.

paysique and morale.

"A general staff should be created.

"It is very undesirable to have the senior grades of the army composed of men who have come to fill the positions by the mere fact of seniority. A system should be adopted by which there shall be an elimination grade by grade of those who seem unfit to render the best service in the next grade. the next grade.

"The paper work in the army, as in the navy, should be greatly reduced. What is needed is proved power of command and capacity to work well in the field."

capacity to work well in the field.

"Constant care is necessary to prevent dry rot in the transportation and commissary departments.

"The Congress should provide means whereby it will be possible to have field exercises by at least a division of regulars, and if possible also a division of National Guardamen once a year.

Increased Pay for the Soldier. "It is well worth while for the Congress to consider whether the pay of enlisted men upon second and subsequent enlist-ments should not be increased to correspond with the increased value of the

Training at West Point. "At West Point the education should be of the kind most apt to turn out men who are good in actual field service; too much stress should not be laid on mathematics, establish the right of entry to a corps d'elite. The typical American officer of the best kind need not be a good mathe-matician; but he must be able to master himself, to control others, and to show boldness and fertility of resource in every

emergency. The Militin Law. "Our militia law is obsolete and worthless. The organization and armament of the National Guard of the several States, which are treated as militia in the appro printions by the Congress, should be made dentical with those provided for the reg-

ular forces. Civil Service Law. "I recommend the passage of a law which will extend the classified service to the District of Columbia, or will, at least, enable the President thus to extend it. "In my judgment all laws providing for they be selected under the civil service

The Consular Service.

"The consular service is now organized under the provisions of a law passed in Tenure of office should be unaffected

Indian Regulations. "We should definitely make up our

minds to recognize the Indian as an individual and not as a member of a tribe. "We should now break up the tribal funds, doing for them what allotment does for the tribal lands; that is, they should be divided into individual holdings.
"A stop should be put upon the indiscriminate permission to Indians to lease

their ailotments. The effort should be steadily to make the Indian work like any other man on his

The marriage laws of the Indian should be made the same as those of the whites.
"In the schools the education should be elementary and largely industrial.

The ration system, which is merely the corral and the reservation system, is highly detrimental to the Indian."

Minor Recommendations.

In conclusion the President calls attention to the St. Louis Exposition, to the Charleston Exposition, to the Pan-American Exposition, to the acts for the presof vanishing animals, to the any definite legislative recommendations concerning them

Census Bureau.

The President recommends that this be nade a permanent Government bureau. Postoffice.

"The privileges of second-class mail matter should be limited to the legitimate newspapers and periodicals actualy contemplated by the law.

Foreign Affairs. "With reference to the situation in China, the Pan-American Congress, sit-ting in Mexico, with expressions of the national sorrow at the deaths of Queen

victoria and Empress Dowager Frederick of Germany, the President reached his eloquent conclusion: "In the midst of our affliction we revercatly thank the Almighty that we are at peace with the nations of mankind; and we firmly intend that our policy shall be such as to continue unbroken these in-ternational relations of mutual respect